

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTEDCENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

STAT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Economic - Consumer goods
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
WHERE PUBLISHED Belgrade
DATE PUBLISHED 2 Apr 1949
LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 26 May 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50
U. S. C. 21 AND 22 AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Borba, No 78, 2 Apr 1949.MORE FOOD AVAILABLE NOWFOOD RATIONS RISE AS SUPPLIES INCREASE -- Borba, No 78, 2 Apr 49

Because of increased production, a proper crop purchase policy, and sale at fixed prices, larger amounts of food than in 1947 were supplied to all holders of ration cards, particularly to workers employed in heavy industry by March 1948.

As the plan for the compulsory crop purchase of white grains had been exceeded by 34 percent, the daily supplies of bread increased during the second half of 1948, and bread made of 80 percent wheat flour was furnished in the cities and industrial centers. In 1947, bread was made mostly of corn flour.

The 1948 plan for sugar-beet production was exceeded by 9 percent, so that the plan for rationed sugar was met in full and larger quantities were available on the free market. Consumers with ration cards received 65 percent more fats than in 1947.

Cities and industrial centers received more fruits and vegetables, especially during the second half of the year, when the crop purchase was increased and private dealers were excluded from trade in these commodities. From July to the end of 1948, consumers in 51 cities and industrial centers received 26,647 carloads of vegetables, 8,921 carloads of fruit, and about 5,000 carloads of milk. The amount of vegetables per consumer increased steadily, from an average of 575 grams per day in July to 1,200 grams per day in October. Supplies of potatoes and beans also were increased. Last year 70 kilograms of potatoes were issued in Belgrade on each ration card, not counting the amounts purchased by consumers directly from farmers.

In July, when private dealer still could sell in the markets, potatoes were sold at 20 - 25 dinars per kilogram, while potatoes for winter use were sold to consumers at 4.5 dinars per kilogram.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

RESTRICTED

STAT

There are now over 500 blue- and white-collar workers' restaurants in Yugoslavia, serving about 200,000 people. The workers receive 3,000 - 3,500 calories in two meals, or 1,000 calories per day more than the earlier masses served.

The number of consumers has increased 25 percent since March 1948. An investigation of ration card holders in December showed that many were not entitled to cards. In Serbia alone, 9.6 percent of the holders of bread cards, 8.6 percent of the holders of meat cards, and 10.5 percent of the holders of fats cards had sufficient quantities of these items from their own sources or were able-bodied unproductives and consequently were not entitled to cards.

The municipal People's Council in Prokuplje, for example, issued R-1b ration cards, which in that city should have been issued only to tractor operators in machine-tractor stations, to workers employed in much lighter occupations. Miners' cards, which should be issued only to pit workers, are often given to white-collar workers. Such conditions exist almost everywhere.

Contracts signed in 11 areas by 15 March provide for 1,110 carloads of potatoes, 717 carloads of early cabbage, and about 200 carloads of peas and string beans for Belgrade.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION NOW DOUBLE PREWAR -- Borba, No 78, 2 Apr 49

During 1948, consumers received 34 percent more sugar than in 1947. Because of further increases in agricultural and industrial production, the amount of sugar to be distributed on ration cards has now been increased 30 percent over last year. Children will receive 52 percent more. Now every citizen who has a ration card will receive 1,100 grams of rationed sugar per month, and the figure planned for 1951 has already been exceeded by an average of 1,200 grams per year.

The Five-Year Plan provides for an annual per-capita consumption of 12 kilograms of sugar. This year, however, consumers with ration cards will receive an average of 13.2 kilograms. Before the war, per-capita consumption of sugar in Yugoslavia was only 6 kilograms per year.

LIGHT INDUSTRIES MEET QUARTER PLAN -- Borba, No 78, 2 Apr 49

The national food-processing industry fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1949 on 24 March. The national cellulose, wood pulp, and paper industry fulfilled its plan. Many enterprises of the republic flax and hemp industry of Croatia fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule. Narrow-gauge railroads have been built in Vrnjačka Banja, Luzani, and Darda to transport hemp.

The Croatian textile industry also met its plan for the quarter.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED